of travelling agent for the States of Alabama and Tennessee, stud by C. P. Lewis, Janes O. Lewis, and Sawer D. Lewis, G. Mr. C. W. Janes, No. I Harrison street, Cincinnati, Onio, regeneral collecting agent for the Western States and Textisted by H. J. Thomas, Withiam H. Thomas, Thos. M. Janes Dr. A. L. CHILDP, GROBER MORRIS, and RICHARD LEARS. B.

OFFICIAL.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT. George W. Porter, appointed postmaster at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, in place of John H. Brant, resigned, to take effect from and after the 30th April, 1857.

William N. Friend, reappointed postmaster at Peters burg, Virginia.

Cornelius Courtney, appointed postmaster at Coloma California, in place of Robert F. Davis, removed.

Josse Elder, appointed postmaster at Sacramento city

George L. Patrick, appointed postmaster at Schora, Cal ifornia, in place of William G. Heslep, removed.

THE HIGHER LAW AGAINST THE CONSTITUTION. High authority teaches us that those who "sow to the wind shall reap the whichwind." This is as true of nations moral truth. The attempt to revive the agitation on the slavery question on the opinion of the Supreme Court or the citizenship of the negro, and the unconstitutionality of the Missouri Compromise, has brought to a practical issue the "higher-law" theory of the political abolitionists of the North. The result of the teaching of Seward, Hale, and their associates is now to be seen, and the frui charged home on their favorite theories and arguments be giff to appear. Obedience to the constitution or a to the supreme law of the land, like life and death, are placed before the people. Submission or revolution, the rule of law or civil war, is at hand; and these advocates of a law for civil action higher than the supreme law of the land must now back up their favorite theories by resis ance to authority, or bow to the majesty of the constitu abandon the unsafe principles instilled in their minds, and accept the healthy theories of a peaceful submission of all disputed and doubtful duties to the highest tribunal known to our laws. For a long time these high priests of a law higher than the constitution have been quite willing, if not quite anxious, to occupy elevated positions in the national legislature; to take the oath to support and uphold the constitution of the United States, and to accept the wages attendant upon the same. And the inconsistency of such conduct from men who have sowed the seeds of distrust broadcast, and counselled the right and duty of the people to resist that portion of law they are not pleased to obey, has been apparent. And now, as some few fanatic see the legitimate results of these higher-law theories, and counsel that resistance to law which these political aboli-tionists have asserted to be rightful recourse of a people who fancy themselves to be wronged by the legislation of the land, or by the decisions of the authorities it remains to be seen whether the fanatical leaders of a fanatical mob will abandon or support their opinions. Will these gentlemen support the call to resist the decis ions of the Supreme Court? Will they resign their places under the government of the United States? Will the renounce the oath they have taken to support the consti tution of the United States? Judas, when he was con vinced that he had "the price of blood" in his hands, carried back the money, and "went out and hanged himselt." Will these gentlemen "go and do likewise?" The two theories of submission-hearty, cheerful, confiding-to the supreme law of the land, expounded by the constitution tribunals, or an open resistance to the law followed by civil war-are now before the American people. On these they are to pass. The one theory is sustained by the

Our attention has been especially directed to this sub ject by the report in the public prints of a series of Sabbath discourses preached in the city of New York by George the Lord into a den ot" treasonable politicians, who has house, and with an open Bible before him, and the most solemn oath on his lips, to declare its whole counsel, has wilfully and repeatedly disobeyed its most sacred injunctions, "to obey rulers," to "submit to every ordinance of man," and not be among those who "are not afraid to speak evil of dignities"—he deserves but little consideration at our hands or notice from our pen. But as a type of the higher-law men, as an evidence of the legitimate tendency of all such theories as elevate the individual regret at not receiving a ranky, and a bone that their plants. man," and not be among those who "are not afraid to and warning to madmen who would hurry us on to civil war and anarchy, the performances of Mr. Cheever are worthy of a passing notice. He has on the Lord's day, and under the professed sanctions of the sacred calling, counselled an absolute resistance to law and a refusal to obey it, if we do not like it. He has taught that this government is outlawed and accursed; that the people are released from all obligations of obedience; and that conscience is the rule for obedience or disobedience.

Under such teaching anarchy must come as a whirlwind. The worst things that have ever been done have been done by a good conscience; and as each man has a ence, and no government, on this theory has a right to interfere with a man's conscience, the result will be seen in the wildest confusion, the resort to arms in selfdefence, and our sun would go down at once in civil

would be that follow from this theory. Mr. Cheever ience teaches him that it is proper for him to prea against and malign the government under which he lives which now protects him while he maligns it. He sits under the shade of the tree of liberty and attempts to girdle it. He slakes his thirst at the fountain, and throws poison into this source of life. But some men. with a conscience as worthy of respect as his own, think safety and resolve he shall not. Persons of this class have same right to take the law into their own hands the Mr. Cheever has; they attend the church; they interrupt the speaker; they break the windows; they frighten the andience. To call in the "civil power" is to abandon the "higher law;" to appeal to the disturbers of the peace is to ask them to violate their conscience; to call upon them to observe the sanctity of the place is to provoke the anewer, that to them there is no sanctity in that place; to ask them to obey the "law of propriety" is to hear them say that that law they do not like, and on the theory of e preacher are not bound to obey it. And had the people broke in on the service, dragged the preacher from the pulpit, given him a coat of tar and feathers, it would have been conduct approved and urged by the argument of the preacher in his tirade and scandal against the Supreme Court. And that he was unmolested is due to the respect of the people for the law of the land and their contempt for the higher law of misrule and anarchy. And such folly, n, and desecration of the pulpit and sacred office carries with it its own antidote. It teaches the duty of standing steadfast to the fundamental truths of the constitution, and calls forth devout gratitude that men holdin anch destructive sentiments have such small influence, and cannot meddie with the sources of our safety, nor influence those who hold in their hands the destiny of our nation.

THE CONNECTICUT ELECTION. According to the returns published in the New Haven legister, Ingham, the democratic candidate for governor

of an election by the people-being a democratic gain of about ten thousand votes since the presidential election The Register gives the following recapitulation of the gu-

Hartford county
New Haven county
New London county Fairfield county ...
Windham county ...
Litchfield county ...
Middlesex county ...
Tolland county ... 30,741. ..219

Fusion majority... Frankliu, in New London county, only to be heard from which will probably not vary the result twenty votes. The Bridgeport Farmer elects Bishop, the de andidate in the fourth district, by twenty-two majority

..8,167 8,145

Bishop's ranjority...

THE HIGHER-LAW DOCTRINE. At a black-republican ward meeting in New York, to onsider the action of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, a resolution was passed containing the following ser

the Supreme Court—the great heart of the people—which can limit the power of unjust judges, and render their most obnoxious decisions, however bolstered and sustained by pow-er in high places, as chaff on the threshing-floor."

The St. Louis Leader, commenting on the arks with great force :

marks with great force:

"This doctrine is either the most dangerous revolutionary radicalism, inconsistent with the peaceful existence of any government, or it is a piece of weak declamation, the substance of which is a truism. Under a government of law the decision of the supreme tribunal is a law until it be reversed, and when reversed it is no longer the decision of the Sapreme Court. To say that the 'great Aear of the people' is higher than the Supreme Court, means, however, if it means anything, that popular feeling is higher than judicial decisions and can override them. This is laying all private rights at the feet of popular impulse, and implies the erection of a perfect tyranny in this country. No country is worth living in in which the law is not supreme, for in no other have individual rights any defence against the passions of a populace, and the arts of designing demagogues.

"Is there, then, nothing higher than the Supreme Court? Yes, reason, and the constitution, and the word of God, are a'l higher. But of the constitution, the Supreme Court is the interpreter. Of reason there is no other interpreter but the consent of all men and all ages, which is practically impossible to collect. Of the word of God, since the dogma of an intallible church must not be presumed, we know not have the counter for the content of the content of God, since the dogma of an intallible church must not be presumed, we know not have the content of the content of God, since the dogma of an intallible church must not be presumed, we know not have the content of the content of God, since the dogma of an intallible church must not be presumed, we know not have the content of the content of God, since the dogma of an intallible church must not be presumed, we know not

possible to collect. Of the word of tool, since the dogma or an infallible church must not be presumed, we know not where to look for a judge capable of reversing a decision of the Supreme Court, on the ground that it conflicts with that Word. Our conclusion is that the decision must stand, and that those who resist it do so at their own peril."

he judges were rendered in this case, refers to an important decision of Lord Stowell in England, and a corspondence between Lord S. and Judge Story touching its point, an extract from which was read by Mr. Justice Nelson in the opinion rendered by him. This correspondence represents Judge Story as entirely concurring with Lord Stowell with reference to the temporary sojourn on soil where slavery is not recognised by the laws of a slave

residing elsewhere. We make the following extract from the article of the Democrat:

"We were very much pleased with the opinion of Judge Nelson, of New York, as well for its legal ability and used the style as the boldness with which he, a northern man and citizen of a black-republican State, handled the subject of slavory, and pronounced views adverse to the prejudices and sentiments of his section. He quoted an extract from a letter of Judge Story to Lord Stowell, in reply to a letter of the latter sending his decision in a case similar to the Dred Scott case, which completely takes the wind out of the sails of the black republicans of Boston, where Judge Story resided, and, doubtless, proves a disagreeable surprise to most of them; for it presents Story exams Curtis. It seems that Judge Story was accustomed to write at least once a type to Lord Stowell, sending him a copy of his judicial decisions, which the latter duly reciprocated. At length a case arose in the English court (of which Lord Stowell was chief justice) where a Jamaica slave was carried by his master to England for temporary residence, and was subsequently taken back to Jamaica, and he brought scit for his freedom, and the inferior court decided against his right to regret at not receiving a reply, and a nope that their pleas-ant correspondence, of so many years standing, would not cease. Judge Story then replied, expressing his entire ap-proval of Lord Stowell's decision and the judgment of the court, and adding that, if a similar case should present it-self to him, he would give a similar decision. This opinion of Judge Story, being extra-judicial, is, of course, not authori-

MICHIGAN TOWNSHIP ELECTION

Extract of a letter received by a gentleman in this city rom a friend in Pontiac, Michigan, dated April 6, 1857: from a friend in Pontiac, Michigan, dated April 6, 1857:

"Agreeable to promise, I will give you the result of our township election. We have 'met the enemy, and they are ours." The entire democratic ticket was elected by majorities ranging from 30 to 80. Geo. Hisson was elected supervisor by 61 majority; C. C. Waldo, clark, by 81; Loomis, justice, by 30; A. C. Baldwin, school inspector, by 54 majority; and the balance of the licket elected by about the same majorities. Thus you see my predictions were right, 'that we were bound to fail the black republicans of this township.' I will give you the result of the county as soon as heard from. I doubt not but what 'Old Oakland' has thrown off the manacles of black republicanses, and will once thrown off the manacles of black republicanism, and will once again be found true to the democratic party. Three cheers, I say, for the township of Pontiac:

UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPL With great pleasure we give place to the following

planatory letter:

To the Editor of the Union :

Will you be good enough to contradict the absurd story which has now been floating for three months in the newspapers of the country, and which reappears in some new quarter almost every day, that forty students have been expelled from this University for a flagitious offence? Two individuals, and two only, were expelled at the time presumed to be referred to; and no other expulsions have

I trust that the character of the student body in this University for morality and propriety of deportment will not compare unfavorably with that of any other similar as-semblage of youth in the country.

Respectfully, &c., your obedient servant,

F. A. P. BARNARD, President University Mississippi

Currous Phinomenon.—Lieutenant Habersham, in his re-cently-published work entitled "My Last Cruise," notices a curious phenomenon which was seen at see. It was a brilliant meteor, which, although visible for not more than brilliant meteor, which, although visible for not more than a second, presented a most perfect representation of the branch as second, presented a most perfect representation of the branch and second, presented a most perfect representation of the branch as second, presented a most perfect representation of the branch and second, presented a most perfect representation of the branch branch and second, presented a most perfect representation of the branch branc

THE PRESENTS FROM THE TWO KINGS OF SIAM. We were this morning permitted to inspect, at the Department of State, a curious collection of presents just re-We were this morning permitted to inspect, at the Department of State, a curious collection of presents just received from Bang Kok, in Siam, from the two kings who reign over that country, as was stated in the Union of the 8th instant. Among these interesting specimens of the handiwork of the intelligent Siamese, we especially noticed a univered. We said of it that it would injure the demo-

rliest opportunity.
Yours, &c.,
C. C. Andanws, Esq.,
Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, March 19, 1857.

Washington, March 19, 1857.

Draw siz: I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 14th inst. in relation to the pre-emption of public lands in Minnesota and the Northwest.

In the southern part of Minnesota the best land is, for the most part, taken up till we come to Mankato on the Big Bead of the Minnesota river. West and southwest, both of that vicinity and Fairbeol', there is a great deal of good land, with timber, now subject to pro-emption.

The region, however, which I would recommend with most confidence to settlers, is that in the neighborhood of Ottertail lake. It is about one hundred and fifty miles northwest of St. Paul. The excellent quality of the so't for a great distance surrounding that lake, the abundance of timber and water, and the natural beauty of the country unite to make it unsurpassed in attractions.

There are yet some good opportunities to ore-empt beginning about fifteen miles west of St. Cloud, on the trail leading to Ottertail lake.

next season.

I shall be glad if these few lines will be of any advantage to any persons desiring to emigrate to Minnesots, and you can make such use of them as you think proper.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant, C. C. ANDREWS.

Hon. E. Kxowlton, So. Montville, Me.

From the Atlas and Argus DISORGANIZATION AND DEMORALIZATION OF THE PREMONT PARTY.

to have dropped him with great unanimity. The presses do not speak of him; the orators do not flourish over him; the glee clubs do not sing over him; the political preach followed some route (like those upon which his popular reputation rests, but at which scientific mea laugh) and has lost his way in obscurity.

His party separating from their guide on this devious

route, have gone astray also, and there is danger will never e heard of.
In Rhode Island the party has abandoned its name

kicked over its platform, invited in the two or three thou-sand Americans, and consented to incorporate the doctrine of the exclusion of the whites from citizenship with that of the elevation of the blacks, and to regard these two doctrines as the fundamental basis of their creed. With this addition to their vote, they have saved themselves, and no

nore.
In Connecticut the same coalition has been made, with the same results. Fremontism and black republicanism have been suppressed; the new idea of the exclusion of white aliens from citizenship adopted, and the party saved from utter defeat only by this means. The coalition have

From the Providence Post

ter for it? Is the condition of the slave or the slave's pros-pects better for it? Is the church better for it? Is any-

ody better for it?

We can think of some good, that has come of this whirlwind. The people and the church have each learnt an im-portant lesson. The people have learnt that it is daugerous to bring Church and State on closely together; that they must not allow their religious teachers to become their musters in political or business affairs. They have learnt that clergymen are fallible, as well as mortal; that they make mistakes sometimes; that when they depend upon Greeley's Tribune, instead of God's Word, for their infor-Greeley's Tribune, unstead of God's Word, for their infor-mation, they are quite likely to preach falsehood; and that when they throw themselves into the hottest of partian warfare, and adopt the weapons of the deprayed, they be-come unsafe leaders, and fill even their own bearts with The church has learned that it can gain nothing by

There are yet some good opportunities to gree-smpt beginning about fifteen miles west of St. Cond, on the trail leading to Ottertal lake.

Those who prefer to engage in lumber business instead of the cultivation of the soil would find it for their interest to pre-empt in the valley of the Crow Wag river, and in the valley of the Crow Wag river, and in the valley of the Mississippi above the mouth of the Crow Wag. There is much valuable pine timber in those localities which may be secured by pre-emption.

I think it is not generally known what advantages the government is beginning to hold out to settlers in our next that the second is the state of the highest bidder, who, in most cases, was a non-resident speculator. The lands thus sold remained uncertainty of the country. Recently the General Land Office has adopted a new and better system; which is to reserve the lands for settlers as long as there is a prospect that settlers will pre-empt them. The Precident of the United States seems to appreciate the been freen the purpose of Minnesota before the land is refused to the luided States seems to appreciate the been freen the years of the purpose of Minnesota before the land is refused to the lates resion of Congress. That land includes the best now unoccupied; but pre-emptions can be secured in Minnesota before the land is refused to the lates resion of Congress. That land includes the best now unoccupied; but pre-emptions can be secured in Minnesota before the land is refused to the lates are seen to appreciate the bear from the all the seed of the valid. After that uo more pre-emptions can be secured in Minnesota before the land is required. There is one fact which makes it for the interest of farm and the church. Both are wiser for the great mistake made at the last ression of Congress. That land includes the best now unoccupied; but pre-emptions can be the secured of Minnesota for railroads. So that the excellent opportunities which will exist during this spring and the coming aummer cannot be availed of a

have accomplished nearly as much. Two or three thou-san's respectable men, standing at the head of two or three thousand purely literary societies, or even two or three and cities of New England, might have done a great deal to defeat the democratic party. And the churches and the ministers did a great deal, unquestionably. But what good? Are the churches purer? better united? better eatisfied with themselves? stronger for good works and influence are specially of the country is the agriculturis; summently powerful to be a protectionis.

The arrivals of fish since my last have been a gradual protectionist.

In both countries the same position as America, increase of the trede. Both supply and damand are now getting to be very large. I noticed to-day a dozen or so large covered wagens from a distance in the country is the agriculturis; summently powerful to be a protectionist.

The arrivals of fish since my last have been a gradual increase of the trede. Both supply and damand are now getting to be very large. I noticed to-day a dozen or so large covered wagens from a distance in the country is the agriculturis; summently powerful to be a protectionist. their ministers with a stronger love? do they love each other more? And has the world a higher, a nobler, a better, a stronger regard, or a more sincere respect for the church? These are questions for Christians to snawer, Can they avoid thinking of them?

And while thinking of them, will they not seriously ask themselves if those ministers of the Gospel who, though strong in their attachments to the democratic party, held their peace during the late exciting struggle, do not occupy their peace during the late exciting struggle, do not occupy a higher, far higher, position than such as mingled in the strile of the opposition? Is it not something for the demo-cratic party to be proud of, and to boast of, that of the thousands of ministers who loved its cause—many of them men of great influence—not one was invited to carry poli-tics into the sacred desk, or to deliver political harangues in other places? In the city of New York about one-third of the preachers, embracing several doctors of divinity, were known by their intimate friends to be democrate. were known by their intimate friends to be democrate.

Not one of them, we believe, addressed a political meeting. Not one of them, that we ever heard of, preached a partisan aermon. Think you, reader, would these men change places to-day with the ministers who were loudest in their abouts for Fremont? Nay, would not thousands

partition serving the new idea of the section of white alient from citizenship adopted, and the party great of from mitter defeat only by this means. The condition have been the control of the control anitable party to receive the box as a representative of the corps.—Journal of Commerce.

FURTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

The European correspondent of the New York Journa

We have noted assessed in the states of the

direct tasking of the State assessment of the season of America, a few customer without being ever felt. On the other hand, direct tasking his story frequent difficulties will be completed by the continue to florious. So, with the control of will be continued to florious. So, with the control of will be controlly imports every one is taxed according to the season of america, and the controlly is forced as used to continue the florious. So, with the control of the control of the control of the season of america, a few customers? We have been described in the control of t

washington to ascertain where to land.

The schooner Lucretia arrived to-day from the cost with wheat for M. Eldridge. This party has also been avowedly on free-trade principles, yet it is no doubt a great victory for them. The public of the United States begin now to talk of breaking down the manufacturing monopolies. The spirit of protection is deeply in used into the hearts of all those who have profited by it. In England it was the landlord and the farmer; the cause was an aristocratic cause, and its assailants were manufacturers strongly attached to democratic angle. aristocratic cause, and its assailants were manufacturers, strongly attached to democratic opinione. But in no other country is the agriculturist sufficiently powerful to be a

Former and particular industry." The iron masters of a frame are as jealous of foreign competition as their bretheren in Pennsylvania and Tennessee. English broadcloths are even still more rigidly excluded from French ports than from American. The continental States have indeed, wished to raise up a school of economis's who should assert the necessity of developing manufacturing industry by a system of favoritism. Abrolute Russia and democratic America have both acquiesced hitherto in the same arguments. But it seems that this time is to pass away. A country like the United States cannot remain long uninfluenced by financial doctines which bear the stamp of truth.

Some months since we noticed the first glimmerings of commercial reform in France. Free trade was not to be inaugurated, but faintly, hesitatingly, timidly the principle of absolute exclusion. It had been found that the bare name of free competition had created a panic among the bour provisite, which is one of the chief supports of the imperial throne. On one protext or another the scheme for something like comprehensive reform was abandoned, and a modified plan substituted. But America is rather more advanced than this. The necessity of raising the revenue by indirect faration may be felt, but there is also a conviction that the interests of a vast and permanently-settled population require the application of true principles of positical economy. We may then hope to see the gradual development of that free aystem towards which the new tariff represents the state of transition.

LORD PALMERSTON AND HIS CONSTITUENTS.

and breach of engagement by the Persian government, was put an end to by a treaty of peace concluded at Paris. Our diplomatic relations with the United States had been replaced upon their usual footing by the appointment of Lord Napier and his departure for Washington.

Papers had been presented to Parliament explaining the reasons why the British and French missions had been given of any motion to be founded on those papers.

Upon none of these matters did the opposition deem it possible to found any successful attack on the government. But events of much importance had happened in China unforessen by her Majesty's government, and not the consequence of any steps taken by them.

An incolent barbarian wielding authority at Canton had violated the British flag, broken the evgagements of traities, afferted rewards for the heads of British subjects in that part of China, and planned their destruction by murder, ascassimation, and poisons.

The British officers, civil and naval, on the station, had taken those measures which appeared to them to be proper and necessary to obtain satisfaction and redress, and her Majesty's government had approved the course pursued by those officers in vindication of the national honor and for the assertion of our national rights. A combination of the assertion of our national rights. A combination of the support in the founding and pology, ought to make on and instead of expecting satisfaction, ought to offer compensation to the Chinese commissioner; and this course the combined opponents of the government, if their parliamentary victory had installed them in office, must in consistency have been prepared to pursue.

Will the British nation give their support to men who

The arrivals of fish since my last have been a gradue

the "Point of Rocks" for loads. There are now altogether four regular canal boats and three "gondolas" loading with fish for the canal regions, and more coming. Fish that goes into the country and up the canal is simply eviscerated, washed, and salted down in boyes and casts. The prices to-day have been-shad, \$10 to \$12; herring, \$74 to \$8.

Washington. The Maryland shore is studded with wind-lasses and groups of seine-haulers, and the river is spotted with gillers.

Four loaded coal boats belonging to the Border line at

rived last night from Shepherdstown, where they have been lying up since the closing of navigation last winter. Three of them are unleading at the wharf of the company on the canal, and one at their wharf in front of the cit. The prices of th's arrival, by the cargo, (being old coal,) pine wood by the cargo is from \$2 50 to \$2 75.

Another large lot of blue limestone from Harper's Ferry has arrived per canal for Thomas Smith's lime kilo.

anitable party to receive the box as a representative of the corps.—Journal of Commerce.

FOOT RACE.—A foot race for \$1,000 took place in New Orleans between Samuel Banks, of Liverpool, and Isaac H. Shute, of Louisville, Kentucky. The race was won by Shute, of Louisville, Kentucky. The race was won by Shute easily.

The Persian war, which had originated in aggressions been appointed bishop of Charleston, South Carolina. The Very Rev. Mr. Barry had been appointed bishop of Georgia.